10/533803

JC17 Rec'd PCT/PTO 04 MAY 2005 UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Re:

Application of: Jordi VIDAL CAUPENA et al.

Serial No.:

Not yet known

Filed:

Herewith

For:

HORIZONTAL CUTTER OF DOUBLE-BODIED BOTTLES ATTACHED TO EACH OTHER AT THE

NECK

LETTER RE PRIORITY

Commissioner for Patents P. O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 May 4, 2005

Dear Sir:

Applicant hereby claims the priority of Spanish Patent Application No. P-200202760 filed November 15, 2002 through International Patent Application No. PCT/IB2003/004857 filed October 30, 2003. A verified English language translation of the priority document is submitted herewith.

Respectfully submitted,

By:

Dona C. Edwards

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VERIFICATION OF TRANSLATION

I undersigned, Ms. Montse LOPEZ
Of C. Consell de Cent, 322; 08007 Barcelona; Spain
declare as follows:
1. That I am well acquainted with both the English and Spanish languages, and
2. That the attached document is a true and correct translation into English made by me to the best of my knowledge and belief of:
The Spanish patent n° P-200202760 filed on November 15, 2002
Barcelona, April 27, 2005
Signature of Translator:

10/533803 JU17 REC'd POT/PTO 04 MAY 2005

SPANISH PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS OFFICE

OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the annexed documents are an exact copy of the application for PATENT OF INVENTION number 200202760 filed with this Office on date November 15, 2002

Madrid, October 03, 2003

The Director of the Patents Department and Technological Information

(signature)
CARMEN LENCE REIJA

[Seal of the Spanish Patents and Trademarks Office]

SPANISH PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS OFFICE [Stamp bearing: Files-Association of Industrial Property Agents]				A	APPLICATION NUMBER P200202760							
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(5) PARTICULARS OF	THE FIRST APPLIC	ANT										
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PROVINCE: GIRONA							POST	T CODE 17452				
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INOTIFICATION OF PAYMENT OF THE GRANT FEES					Adelaida Ponti Sales Associate no. 320							

To the Director of the Spanish Patents and Trademarks Office informacion@oepm.es www.oepm.es

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECNOLOGY Spanish patents and trademarks Office

APPLICATION NUMBER

200202760

FILING DATE: 15 November 2002

ABSTRACT AND GRAPHIC

ABSTRACT

HORIZONTAL CUTTER OF DOUBLE-BODIED BOTTLES ATTACHED TO EACH OTHER AT THE NECK

It comprises means (2) for advancing the bottles (3) and a cutting device (1) of the neck of the bottles. It is characterized in that said cutting device (1) comprises a pair of blades (7), a pair of rotating plates (4) for drawing the bottles (3) along and a plurality of drive pulleys (9) in contact with the bottles (3), in such a way that as the rotating plates (4) move so too do the bottles, at the same time rotating about their axes and in contact with the blades.

These characteristics ensure fast and effective cutting of the bottles, while the cutting device occupies little space.

Graphic

Spanish patents and trademarks Office

MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND

TECNOLOGY

JC17 Rec'd PCT/PTO 04 MAY 2005

APPLICATION NUMBER

200202760

FILING DATE: 15 November 2002

APPLICATION OF PATENT OF INVENTION

	PRIORITY PAR	TICULARS
NUMBER	DATE	COUNTRY
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CONSTRUCCIONES MEC.	ANICAS MAER, S.	A.
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1/452 MASSAINI	ES, GIRONA, SPA	IIN
INVENTOR(S)		
INVENTOR(S)		
JORDI VIDAL CAUPENA,	IUAN MACH GU	IRADO
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		Fig. 2
TITLE OF THE INVENTION	ON	
HORIZONTAL CUTTER	OF DOUBLE-	
BODIED BOTTLES ATTA	CHED TO EACH	
OTHER AT THE NECK		
ABSTRACT		

HORIZONTAL CUTTER OF DOUBLE-BODIED BOTTLES ATTACHED TO EACH OTHER AT THE NECK

It comprises means (2) for advancing the bottles (3) and a cutting device (1) of the neck of the bottles. It is characterized in that said cutting device (1) comprises a pair of blades (7), a pair of rotating plates (4) for drawing the bottles (3) along and a plurality of drive pulleys (9) in contact with the bottles (3), in such a way that as the rotating plates (4) move so too do the bottles, at the same time rotating about their axes and in contact with the blades.

These characteristics ensure fast and effective cutting of the bottles, while the cutting device occupies little space.

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HORIZONTAL CUTTER OF DOUBLE-BODIED BOTTLES ATTACHED TO EACH OTHER AT THE NECK

This invention relates to a horizontal cutter of double-bodied bottles attached to each other at the neck.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Known in the art are horizontal cutting machines 10 whose purpose is to provide two new single bottles by separating the two bodies of a double-bodied bottle manufactured previously by means of blowing, extrusion or other shaping methods.

On such machines the bottles reach a cutting station in horizontal position by means of a conveyor belt with dividing segments and an end ramp. As the cut is made the bottles move along resting on a pair of tracks. A drive belt situated above the tracks makes contact with the upper part of the bottle, making it advance and rotate about its own axis. As the bottle advances a fixed blade located between the two tracks and gradually increasing their height performs the cut. Thanks to the bottle shifting and rotation movement the cut is made around the entire perimeter of the neck. When the cut is completed, the two bottles and the central attaching part are ejected.

These machines have the disadvantage that the rotation of the bottles becomes imprecise as their passing speed increases, since the rotation resistance caused by 30 the cutting action of the blade disturbs the bottle's travel-path, in which the bottle has only one point of

contact with the support tracks and another with the drive belt. Furthermore, in order to implement the cutting of the bottles there has to be a certain space between them, since the bottle has to be able to rotate freely as the cut is being made, with no means other than the tracks and the drive belt in contact with it. All these factors have an adverse effect on productivity, as the bottles often fall over or their path deviates at the cut is made. Moreover, the limited cutting speed and the space that has to be be left between one bottle and the next also reduces the output of the system.

This system further requires the cut to be made in a straight line, so that the machine takes up a considerable amount of space.

In order to resolve these disadvantages a choice has sometimes been made in favour of heating the blade so that the plastic material of the bottles melts as the cut is being made. This achieves reduced friction between the blade and the bottle, and the cut can be made faster.

20 After the cut, however, and due to the melting of the material carried out by the blade, the bottles have a burr at the mouth that subsequently has to be removed, which involves increased costs and extra manufacturing time.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

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The objective of this invention is to resolve the disadvantages of the devices known in the prior art, while further providing additional advantages that will become 30 clear from the description that follows.

The horizontal cutter of the invention for double-bodied bottles attached to each other at the neck is of the type that comprises means of advancing the bottles and a bottle-neck cutting device, and is characterised in that said cutting device comprises a pair of blades, a pair of rotating plates for drawing the bottles along and a plurality of drive pulleys in contact with the bottles, so that as the rotating plates move so too do the bottles, at the same time rotating about their axes and in contact with the blades.

Thanks to these characteristics the bottles are made to move and to rotate about their own axes, this facilitating and speeding up the cutting operation.

Moreover, unlike other machines, the bottles follow a 15 circular route and not a straight-line path at the time of the cut, which means that the space occupied by the cutting device is reduced substantially.

According to one embodiment of this invention, the profile of the drive pulleys and of the blade carriers is complementary to that of the necks of the bottles.

The bottles are thus guided by the blade carriers, rendering impossible any deviation or falling of the bottles that could cause a stoppage or fault in production, while also improving the precision of the cut.

According to another embodiment of this invention the rotating plates comprise a plurality of perimetral housings for the bottles.

These housings allow the bottles to be well-positioned throughout the cutting operation.

Advantageously, the cutting machine comprises a pressurised air conveyor for moving the bottles,

5 characterised in that this conveyor comprises a guide provided with two lower rails and two upper rails which are in contact with the bottom of grooves in the bottle necks. The feed of bottles is implemented effectively and speedily, for thanks to this system the bottles arrive at the device in a row, well-positioned and in contact with each other, thus optimising space and avoiding empty spaces or bottle-jams due to the deviation of any bottle. In one embodiment, the housings are separated by 10 spoon-shaped teeth in order to facilitate positioning of the bottles inside said housings. This particular shape of the teeth facilitates bottle pick-up at and ejection of the bottles at the inlet and 15 outlet of the cutting device. In another embodiment, the machine comprises at the cutting device outlet section three ramps, two of which gather the two cut bottles while the third gathers the intermediate dome resulting from the cut. Ejection and separation of the bottles is thus 20 carried out quickly and effectively. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS In order to assist the description of all that has 25 been outlined above some drawings are attached which show schematically and solely by way of non-restrictive example a practical case of embodiment of the cutting machine of the invention. In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of the machine of the 30 invention;

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Figure 2 is a side elevation view of the machine of the invention, showing the bottle cutting process;

Figure 3 is a detail of the interior of the pressurised air conveyor and the arrangement of the 5 bottles therein;

Figure 4 is a detail view of the guiding of the bottles by the pulleys; and

Figure 5 is a general view of the pulleys, the blades and their carriers and the bottle at the time the cut is 10 made.

DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

As Figures 1 and 2 show, the cutting device 1 is fed 15 by a pressurised air conveyor 2 which causes the bottles 3 to arrive in a row and presses them against one another.

A pair of rotating plates 4 that have a number of housings 5 around their perimeter gather up the bottles 3 from the conveyor. The spoon-shaped layout of the teeth 6 20 between the housings 5 prevents possible falling over of the bottles 3 during the transfer between the conveyor 2 and the plates 4.

Once the bottles 3 are in the housings 5 the rotating movement of the plates 4 begins to move them towards the 25 blades 7 attached to their carriers 8.

At the same time, some drive pulleys 9 ensure that the bottles 3 also rotate about their own axes. Each bottle 3 is in contact with two pulleys 9, which press them against the blades 7, in such a way that the cut is 30 made around the entire outline of the neck of the bottle 3.

Once the bottle's 3 neck has been cut, the two new bottles 10 resulting from the process, and the intermediate dome 11 left over drop off the plate 4 thanks to the shape of the teeth 6 and the bottles are then separated by means of ramps, two for the new bottles 10 and one for the intermediate domes 11.

With this system the passage between the plate housings is brought closer to the diameter of the bottles, thereby achieving housing of the largest possible number 10 of bottles.

There follows a description of the process each bottle follows for its cutting, as well as a more detailed description of the means that take part in the process.

As noted above, the bottles 3 are fed by means of a 15 pressurised air conveyor 2, in a row and in contact with each other. Figure 3 shows a section of the conveyor 2 and the arrangement of the bottle 3 inside it.

The bottle 3 travels along a guide 13 provided with two lower tracks 15 and another two upper tracks 15 which 20 are in contact with the bottom of the grooves on the neck of the bottle 3. The intermediate dome 11 is placed inside the guide 13.

By means of pressurised air that circulates inside the conveyor 2 the bottle is pushed towards the cutting 25 station. This guiding ensures that the bottle 3 cannot fall from the conveyor 2 and ensures precise positioning when it reaches the cutting device 1.

When the bottle reaches the cutting device 1, the bottles passes to a housing 5 made for the purpose in the 30 rotating plates 4 which move its towards the blades 7.

8 The bottle 3 is also in contact with two drive pulleys 9 whose profile complements that of the bottle 3 and also imparts a rotation movement to the latter. Figure 5 shows the fit between the two pulleys 9 and 5 the bottle 3. As Figure 5 shows, the cutting of the bottle 3 neck

is made by the combined action of the plates (not shown), the pulleys 9 and the blades 7. The bottle 3 travels the length of the blades and is at the same time pressed 10 against them by the two pulleys 9. Thanks to the rotating movement imparted by the pulleys 9, the cut is made more quickly.

The blade 7 carriers 8 also have a profile that complements that of the bottle 3, so that bottle 3 guiding 15 is perfect, without any kind of oscillation or deviation. Each bottle 3 is thus secured by three elements and six points of contact, so that cutting is secure and can be carried out at high speed.

Once the bottle 3 has been cut, it continues to be 20 guided by the pulleys 9 and the blade 7 carriers 8 as far as the end of the guides of the blade 7 carriers 8.

As they are no longer supported, the two bottles 10 resulting from the cut fall onto two ramps 12, while the intermediate dome 11 left over falls onto another ramp 12.

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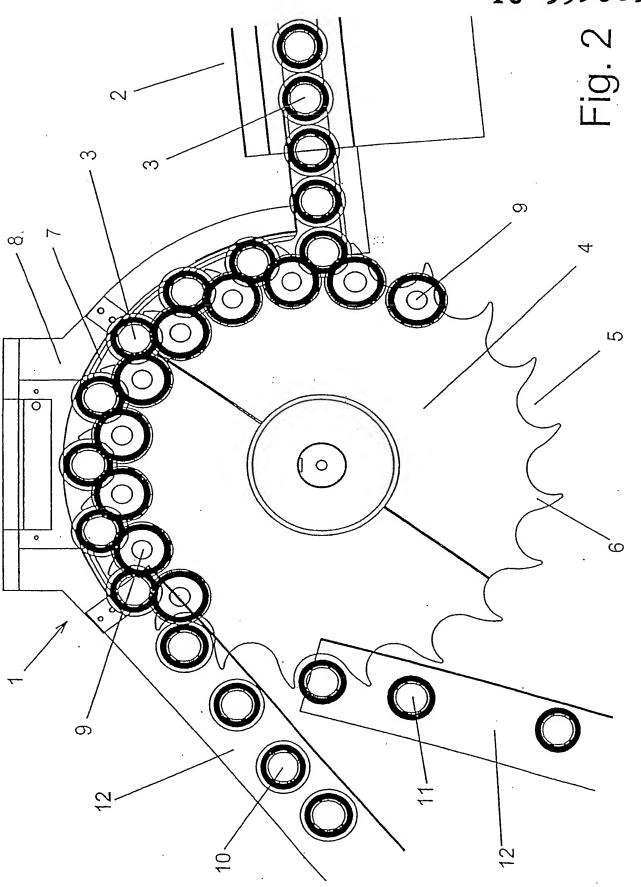
Independent of the object of this invention are the for manufacturing the parts materials used horizontal cutter of double-bodied bottles attached to each other at the neck as described herein, as are the shapes and dimensions thereof and all accessory details 30 that might be presented, which can be replaced by others that are technically equivalent, as long as they do not

affect its essential nature nor depart from the sphere defined by the claims attached below.

CLAIMS

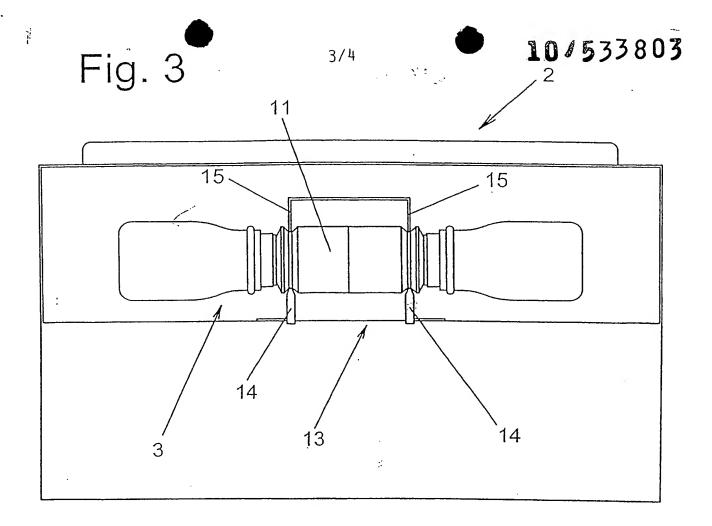
- 1. Machine for the cutting of double-bodied bottles attached to each other at the neck, which comprises means 5 (2) for advancing the bottles (3) and a bottle-neck cutting device, characterised in that said cutting device (1) comprises a pair of blades, a pair of rotating plates (4) for drawing the bottles (3) along and a plurality of drive pulleys (9) in contact with the bottles (3), so that as the rotating plates (4) move so too do the bottles (3), at the same time rotating about their axes and in contact with the blades (7).
- 2. Machine, according to Claim 1, characterised in 15 that the profile of the drive pulleys (9) and of the blade (7) carriers (8) is complementary to that of the necks of the bottles (3).
- 3. Machine, according to Claim 1, characterised in 20 that the rotating plates (4) comprise a plurality of perimetral housings (5) for the bottles (3).
- 4. Machine, according to Claim 1, that comprises a pressurised air conveyor (2) for moving the bottles (3), 25 characterised in that this conveyor (2) comprises a guide (13) provided with two lower rails (14) and two upper rails (15) which are in contact with the bottom of grooves in the bottle necks.
- 5. Machine, according to Claim 3, characterised in that the housings (5) are separated by spoon-shaped teeth

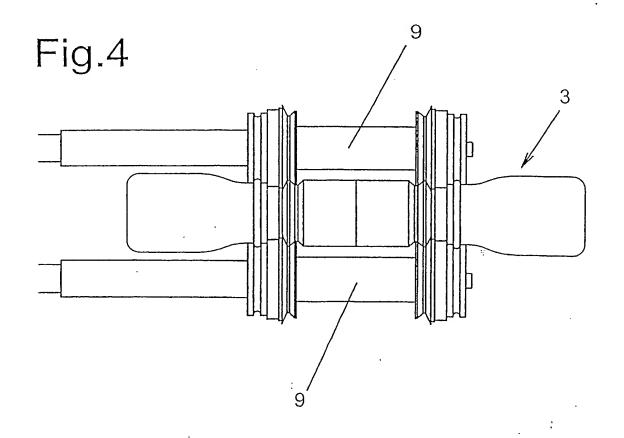
- (6) in order to facilitate positioning of the bottles (3) inside said housings (5).
- 6. Machine, according to Claim 1, characterised in 5 that it comprises at the cutting device (1) outlet section three ramps (12), two of which gather the two cut bottles (10) while the third gathers the intermediate dome (11) resulting from the cut.

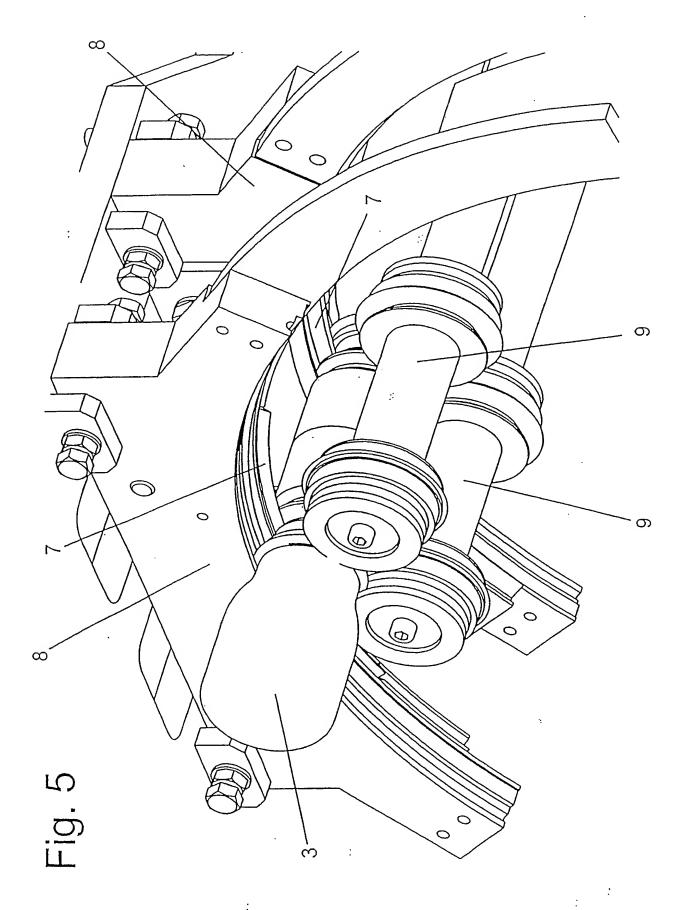


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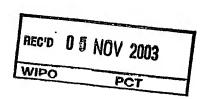












CERTIFICADO OFICIAL

Por la presente certifico que los documentos adjuntos son copia exacta de la solicitud de PATENTE de INVENCION número 200202760, que tiene fecha de presentación en este Organismo el 15 de Noviembre de 2002.

Madrid,3 de octubre de 2003

El Director del Departamento de Patentes e Información Tecnológica.

P.D.

CARMEN LENCE REIJA

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DOCUMENT
SUBMITTED OR TRANSMITTED IN
COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 17.1(a) OR (b)



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Oficina Española de Patentes y Marcas

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(7) INVENTOR (ES):	APELLIDOS	NOMBRI	Ē	NACI	ONALIDAD	CÓDIGO PAÍS		
VIDAL CAUPENA MACH GUIRADO		JORDI JUAN	•	ESPAÑOLA		ES		
(8) (9) MODO DE OBTENCIÓN DEL DERECHO: EL SOLICITANTE ES EL INVENTOR X EL SOLICITANTE NO ES EL INVENTOR O ÚNICO INVENTOR X INVENC. LABORAL CONTRATO SUCESIÓN								
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(16) RELACIÓN DE DOCUMENTOS QUE S DESCRIPCIÓN, Nº DE PÁGINAS: 8 Nº DE REIVINDICACIONES: 6 DIBUJOS, Nº DE PÁGINAS: 4 LISTA DE SECUENCIAS Nº DE PÁGINAS: 0 RESUMEN DOCUMENTO DE PRIORIDAD TRADUCCION DEL DOCUMENTO DE PRIORIDAD	DOCUMENTO JUSTIFICANTI HOJA DE INFO PRUEBAS DE CUESTIONAR OTROS: DEC	DE REPRESENTACIÓN E DEL PAGO DE TASAS E DRMACIÓN COMPLEMEN LOS DIBUJOS IO DE PROSPECCIÓN IL. INV. Y SOP.ME	DE SOLICITUD TARIN MI COM JOIGE OB DAY	Adelaida P Galagista DUBAN (VER)	COMUNICACIÓN)			
NOTIFICACIÓN DE PAGO DE LA TASA DE Se le notifica que esta soficitud se cons el pago de esta tasa dispone de tres meses a con más los diez dias que establece el art. 81 del R.D. 2	iderară retirada și no procede al tar desde la publicación del an	pago de la tasa de conces uncio de la concesión en e	ión; para I BOPI,					

ILMO. SR. DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA ESPAÑOLA DE PATENTES Y MARCAS

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NÚMERO DE SOLUTION DE CATALUNYA

NÚMERO DE SOLUTION ME

1 5 NOV. 2002

RESUMEN Y GRÁFICO

FEC IA DE PRESENTACEON

Provença, 339 - 08037-Barcelona

RESUMEN (Máx. 150 palabras)

CORTADORA HORIZONTAL DE BOTELLAS DE DOBLE CUERPO UNIDAS POR EL CUELLO

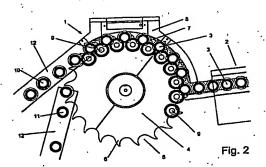
Comprende medios (2) para el avance de las botellas (3) y un dispositivo de corte (1) del

cuello de las botellas. Se caracteriza por el hecho de que dicho dispositivo de corte (1) comprende un par de cuchillas (7), un par de platos giratorios (4) para el arrastre de las botellas (3) y una pluralidad de poleas motrices (9) en contacto con las botellas (3), de modo que al desplazarse los platos giratorios (4) se desplazan las botellas (3) girando al mismo tiempo sobre su eje y en contacto con las cuchillas (7).

Gracias a estas características se consigue un corte rápido y eficaz de las botellas y la

cortadora ocupa poco espacio.

GRÁFICO







12	SOLICITUD DE PATENTE DE II	NVENCIÓN P200	G JUDERO & OLICITUD
31 NÚMERO	DATOS DE PRIORIDAD 32) FECHA	33 PAÍS	pecha de presentación 15/11/2002
SOLICITANTE ((S) ONES MECANICAS MAER, S. A.		PATENTE DE LA QUE ES DIVISORIA
CONSTRUCCI	ONES FECHNICAS PARK, S. A.		
	La Selva, 2. Pol. Ind. Massanes	NACIONALIDAD ESPAÑOLA 17452 GIRONA ESPAÑA	
2 INVENTOR (ES	jordi vidal Caupena, juan mach gu	IRADO	
51) Int. Cl.		GRÁFICO (SÓI O PAR	OA INTEDDECTAD OF CHAPAN
(54) TÍTULO DE LA	INVENCIÓN		
CORTADORA H	ORIZONTAL DE BOTELLAS DE DOBLE CUERPO LO.	O UNIDAS	Fig. 2

(57) RESUMEN

CORTADORA HORIZONTAL DE BOTELLAS DE DOBLE CUERPO UNIDAS POR EL CUELLO

Comprende medios (2) para el avance de las botellas (3) y un dispositivo de corte (1) del cuello de las botellas. Se caracteriza por el hecho de que dicho dispositivo de corte (1) comprende un par de cuchillas (7), un par de platos giratorios (4) para el arrastre de las botellas (3) y una pluralidad de poleas motrices (9) en contacto con las botellas (3), de modo que al desplazarse los platos giratorios (4) se desplazan las botellas (3) girando al mismo tiempo sobre su eje y en contacto con las cuchillas (7).

Gracias a estas características se consigue un corte rápido y eficaz de las botellas y la cortadora ocupa poco espacio.

CORTADORA HORIZONTAL DE BOTELLAS DE DOBLE CUERPO UNIDAS POR EL CUELLO

La presente invención se refiere a una cortadora 5 horizontal de botellas de doble cuerpo unidas por el cuello.

ANTECEDENTES DE LA INVENCIÓN

Son conocidas máquinas de corte horizontal cuyo propósito es obtener dos nuevas botellas simples mediante la separación de los dos cuerpos de una botella de doble cuerpo que ha sido fabricada previamente mediante soplado, extrusión u otros métodos de conformación.

En dichas máquinas, las botellas llegan a una estación de corte en posición horizontal mediante una cinta transportadora con unos segmentos de separación y una rampa final. En el momento del corte, las botellas discurren apoyadas en un par de carriles. Una correa motriz situada 20 encima de los carriles contacta en la parte superior de la botella, haciéndola avanzar y girar sobre su propio eje. A medida que la botella va avanzando, una cuchilla fija situada entre los dos carriles que aumenta su altura paulatinamente se encarga de realizar el corte. Gracias al 25 movimiento de traslación y rotación de la botella, el corte se produce en todo el perímetro del cuello. Al final del corte las dos botellas y la parte central de unión son evacuadas.

Estas máquinas presentan el inconveniente de que 30 la rotación de las botellas se produce de forma imprecisa cuando aumenta la velocidad de paso, ya que la resistencia al giro provocada por el corte de la cuchilla distorsiona la trayectoria de la botella, que sólo tiene un punto de contacto con los carriles de apoyo y otro con la correa 35 motriz. Además, para llevar a cabo el corte de las botellas









es necesario que exista cierto espacio entre ellas, puesto que la botella ha de poder girar libremente en el momento del corte sin que ningún medio que no sean los carriles y la correa motriz esté en contacto con ella. Todos estos factores repercuten negativamente en la productividad, ya que es frecuente que las botellas se caigan o se desvíen en el momento del corte. Además, la limitada velocidad de corte y el espacio que ha de existir entre botella y botella también reducen el rendimiento del sistema.

Por otra parte, este sistema requiere que el corte se produzca en línea recta, por lo que el espacio ocupado por la máquina es considerable.

Para resolver estos inconvenientes, se ha optado en algunas ocasiones por calentar la cuchilla de modo que 15 el material plástico de la botella se funda en el momento del corte. De esta manera se consigue que la fricción entre la cuchilla y la botella se reduzca y el corte pueda realizarse de forma más rápida. Sin embargo, tras el corte y debido a la fusión de material llevada a cabo por la 20 cuchilla, las botellas presentan una rebaba en la embocadura que ha de ser eliminada posteriormente, lo que acarrea costes y tiempo de fabricación suplementarios.

DESCRIPCIÓN DE LA INVENCIÓN

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El objetivo de la presente invención es solventar los inconvenientes que presentan los dispositivos conocidos en la técnica, proporcionando, además, otras ventajas adicionales que serán evidentes a partir de la descripción que se acompaña a continuación.

La cortadora horizontal de botellas de doble cuerpo unidas por el cuello objeto de la presente invención, es del tipo que comprende medios para el avance de las botellas y un dispositivo de corte del cuello de 35 las botellas, y se caracteriza por el hecho de que dicho









dispositivo de corte comprende un par de cuchillas, un par de platos giratorios para el arrastre de las botellas y una pluralidad de poleas motrices en contacto con las botellas, de modo que al desplazarse los platos giratorios 5 se desplazan las botellas girando al mismo tiempo sobre su eje y en contacto con las cuchillas.

Gracias a estas características, se consigue desplazar y hacer girar las botellas sobre su propio eje, facilitando y agilizando la operación de corte.

Además, a diferencia de otras máquinas, las botellas siguen una trayectoria circular en el momento del corte y no en línea recta, por lo que el espacio ocupado por el dispositivo de corte se reduce sustancialmente.

Según una realización de la presente invención, 15 el perfil de las poleas motrices y de los soportes de las cuchillas es complementario al del cuello de las botellas.

De esta manera, las botellas son guiadas por los soportes de las cuchillas y por las poleas en el momento del corte, imposibilitando cualquier desvío o caída de las 20 botellas que pudiese provocar un paro o fallo en la producción y mejorando la precisión del corte.

Según otra realización de la presente invención, los platos giratorios comprenden una pluralidad de alojamientos perimetrales para las botellas.

Estos alojamientos permiten que las botellas estén bien posicionadas durante toda la operación de corte.

Ventajosamente, la máquina cortadora comprende un transportador de aire a presión para el desplazamiento 30 de las botellas, caracterizado por el hecho de que dicho trasportador comprende una guía provista de dos raíles inferiores y dos raíles superiores que están en contacto con el fondo de ranuras de los cuellos de las botellas.

El suministro de botellas se realiza de forma 35 eficaz y rápida, ya que gracias a este sistema las









botellas llegan al dispositivo de corte en fila, bien colocadas y en contacto las unas con las otras, optimizando el espacio y evitando espacios vacíos o atascos por el desvío de alguna botella.

En una realización, los alojamientos están separados por dientes en forma de cuchara para facilitar el posicionamiento de las botellas en el interior de dichos alojamientos.

Esta forma particular de los dientes facilita la 10 recogida y la evacuación de las botellas a la entrada y la salida del dispositivo de corte.

En otra realización, la máquina comprende en la salida del dispositivo de corte, tres rampas, dos de las cuales recogen las dos botellas cortadas y la tercera, la cúpula intermedia resultante del corte.

De este modo, la evacuación y separación de las botellas y las cúpulas se realiza de forma rápida y eficaz.

BREVE DESCRIPCIÓN DE LOS DIBUJOS

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Con el fin de facilitar la descripción de cuanto se ha expuesto anteriormente se adjuntan unos dibujos en los que, esquemáticamente y tan sólo a título de ejemplo no limitativo, se representa un caso práctico de realización de la máquina cortadora de la invención, en los cuales:

la figura 1 es una vista en perspectiva de la máquina de la invención;

la figura 2 es una vista en alzado lateral de la 30 máquina de la invención que muestra el proceso de corte de las botellas;

la figura 3 es un detalle del interior del transportador de aire a presión y la disposición de las botellas en éste;

la figura 4 es una vista en detalle del quiado









de las botellas mediante las poleas; y

la figura 5 es una vista general de las poleas, las cuchillas y sus soportes y la botella en el momento del corte.

5

DESCRIPCIÓN DE UNA REALIZACIÓN PREFERIDA

Tal y como se puede apreciar en las figuras 1 y 2, el dispositivo de corte 1 es alimentado por un 10 transportador de aire a presión 2 que hace llegar las botellas 3 en fila presionándose las unas contra las otras.

Un par de platos giratorios 4 que presentan una serie de alojamientos 5 en su perímetro se encargan de recoger las botellas 3 del transportador. Gracias a la configuración en forma de cuchara de los dientes 6 dispuestos entre los alojamientos 5, se evitan posibles caídas de botellas 3 durante la transición entre el transportador 2 y los platos 4.

Una vez dispuestas las botellas 3 en los 20 alojamientos 5, el movimiento rotativo de los platos 4 las comienza a desplazar hacia unas cuchillas 7 fijas a sendos soportes 8.

Al mismo tiempo, unas poleas motrices 9 se encargan de que las botellas 3 también giren sobre su 25 propio eje. Cada botella 3 se halla en contacto con dos poleas 9, que la presionan contra las cuchillas 7, de manera que el corte se produce en todo el contorno del cuello de la botella 3.

Cuando el cuello de la botella 3 ya ha sido 30 cortado, las dos nuevas botellas 10 resultantes del proceso y la cúpula intermedia 11 sobrante caen del plato 4 gracias a la forma de los dientes 6 y son separadas mediante unas rampas 12, dos para las nuevas botellas 10 y una para las cúpulas intermedias 11.

Con este sistema se aproxima el paso entre

